The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,518.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Five-and-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
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" including postage..... " 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under contract with Government, despatch their Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,841 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 26th April 1870, at noon.

April 1870		May.	
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Colombo	2
" Galle	27	" Galle	3
" Mangalore	28	" Negapatam	9
" Cannanore	29	" Madras	9
" Cochin	29	" Coconada	10
" Beypore	29	" Vizagapatam	12
" Cochin	30	" Bimlipatam	12
	May.	" Gopalpore	14
" Tuticorin	1	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 25th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE Steam Ship DACCA, 1659 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Geo. Betts, will be despatched on or about the 22nd April 1870. For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 30th instant. The greater part of the cargo has already been engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Mangalore	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
" Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS, will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of despatching at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped in Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 3rd May, and will be followed by the AFRICA, to sail about the 8th June.

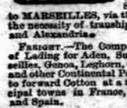
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mail between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, and Archipelago Tuscan, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 3,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 4	
" Suez	38	22	8	Including Wines.
" Port Said	40	24	8	
" Messina	48	28	12	
" Naples	50	35	13	
" Leghorn	53	36	15	
" Genoa	56	38	15	

Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any other of the Company's regular Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Ticket, provided there is room for their accommodation.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half amount of the fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class steamer EGITTO, 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers will be despatched from Bombay by the end of May.

For Prospectus of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34 } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April, via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving Bombay on the 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this modern conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding upon goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Let.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
" 10 " 1st of Oct to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 980 to 1e register, Captain Bryde, will be despatched hence about 10th proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 11th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
½	" Under Vests.	1	Maud.
1	" Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Rolled Mattress.
½	" Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 24th April, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain A. Corman, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 23rd instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 23rd April, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th April 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. SUMATRA, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. DELTA, from Southampton, 19th March.
" BANGALORE, from Marseilles, 27th March.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

" NYANZA, from Southampton, 12th March.
" SICILIAN, from Liverpool 16th March. (Part Cargo.)

The ALBANIAN'S Cargo, having been delayed through an accident to her machinery, will come on by the next Mail.

G. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th April 1870.

STEAM SHIP MAGDALA, having arrived with Cargo ex ATLANTIC 8th, and ROSETTA 12th March, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. DELAWARE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for delivery at once, otherwise the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned without further intimation.

WILLIAM & ALEXANDER GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Delaware.

Bombay, 18th April 1870.

NOTICE.—The Ship THE DOUGLAS, Captain Pain, having arrived from Calcutta, NOTICE is hereby given to Consignees to pay FREIGHT to the undersigned and to SEND OFF BOATS without delay to take delivery of their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed by Captain Pain at their risk and expense.

Captain Pain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

N. B.—The vessel having been stranded in descending the Hooghly, Consignees on taking delivery of their goods will be required to sign a general average bond and to pay deposit.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Pain and Owners of The Douglas.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

In the matter of the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of THE MEDICAL INVALID and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company, residing in the East Indies or elsewhere out of the United Kingdom, are required, on or before the 15th day of July 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Mr. JOHN YOUNG, of No. 16, Tokenhouse Yard, in the City of London, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by NOTICE in writing from the said Official Liquidator are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM MILBOURNE JAMES, at No. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

FRIDAY, the 22nd day of July 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 18th day of March 1870.

JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN, Chief Clerk.

JOHN KENDALL,
Union Bank Chambers, Lincoln's Inn, London,
Solicitor for the Official Liquidator.

JUST LANDED, per Steamer NIGER—

200 Sets of Addis's Patent WHEELS, to suit every description of Vehicle. Early application to be made to

F. KLINGELHOEFER, Agent.

Tanna Iron Works, 19th April 1870.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the STABLES of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, a batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, lately arrived per Ship THAMES. Some of them have already been broken in to single and double harness.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONNAISE.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 38 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

GADDUM & Co.

Treacher & Co.'s Buildings, Rampart Row, 19th April 1870.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MADRAS TIME.

ALTERATION OF CLOCKS AND ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

Under orders of Government Madras Time (which is twenty seven minutes earlier than the Bombay Time hitherto observed) will be KEPT at all STATIONS, and TRAINS WILL RUN in accordance therewith on and after the 1st MAY.

An alteration of Trains will also take place from the 1st May, when the Bulsar and Baroda and Baroda and Ahmedabad Mixed Trains will be discontinued, and Mixed Trains in lieu thereof will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 7-30 A.M. and Ahmedabad for Surat at 8-30 A.M.

The Third Class Fare of Three Pies per mile is now in force between all Stations and by all Trains.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1870.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of BOMBAY COMPANY, *Limited*, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL RETURN of CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL RETURN of CAPITAL, at the rate of Rs. 3-4 per Share, will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, at the Town Hall, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1870, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders who have paid the full Call of Rs. 4-0 per share.

Shareholders will be required to deliver up, at the Company's Office, their Letters of Allotment when applying for payment, and to sign the Receipt Book which is lying at the Office.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the First, Second, and Third Returns of Capital since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to do so at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidator may be advised.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Liquidator.

Town Hall, Bombay, 18th April 1870.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 25th April 1870, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at Messrs. MENESSEE & Co.'s Auction Rooms, No. 8 Hummum Street, separately or together in such parcels as the Liquidators shall prior to the commencement of the sale determine, and on conditions to be then and there declared :—

Claim on the Estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of		Davidass Lukhmidass.	
Ditto	ditto	under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of	Atmaram Madhowjee.
Ditto	ditto	under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of	Junnadass Dalubdass and Davidass Lukhmidass.
Ditto		of A. C. Bolton & Co., Bombay.	
Ditto		of A. B. Collett, an Insolvent.	
Ditto		of Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer, an Insolvent.	
Ditto		of Hyrunjee Ardaseer Dauver, an Insolvent.	
Ditto		of Dinshaw Ardaseer Dauver, an Insolvent.	
Ditto		of John Campbell, an Insolvent.	
Ditto		of Manockjee Framjee Mapla, an Insolvent.	
Claim on		Chintoba Bhasker.	
Ditto		Gangadass Nagjee.	
Ditto		Dinmoor Merwan.	
Ditto		Canjee Jaitha.	

Further particulars and conditions of sale, including full particulars of every Lot to be sold, comprising therein a statement of Dividends received and expected to be received, may be obtained at the office of the Bank, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on every day except Sundays, until the day of sale.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE,
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 19th April 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that COWASJEE SORABJEE and DORABJEE SORABJEE (Fortunna) contracted to SELL to Goculdass, widow of Dossabhoy Muncherjee Mackliewalla, all the PIECE, with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70, situate in the Dhobi Talao Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Muncherjee Bomanjee, west by house of Pestonjee Sorabjee, north by the property of Sorabjee Dadabhoy, south Trinity Road or Martin 4th Lane, and contain by admeasurement fifteen feet and three inches in breadth and thirty-nine and three inches in length or thereabouts. All persons having claim, by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undermentioned, MUNCHERJEE BOMANJEE COOPER, in Martin 4th Lane, No. 69, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims if there be any.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), CHEMISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which from their connection with the leading London House, TREACHER & Co., are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalids' Foods)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS.
Sole Agents for
MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES
Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of most useful patterns,
For Individual, Family, or Professional use.

PATENT MEDICINES,
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(The only Importers in the Presidency.)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES;
EYE GLASSES, PROTECTORS AND SHADES.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS,
Of the most approved and modern construction,
BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) & POONA.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Tanna, on the Old Jail Road, opposite the Masoods Tank. On TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of PENSION and TAX LAND, with the messuages, tenement, or a sloe DWELLING HOUSE, STABLING COOK-HOUSE, erected, built, and standing on a pleasant elevated spot thereon, with a fresh water well and garden with Mango and other trees attached thereto, situated, lying and being at Tanna, on the Old Jail Road, opposite the Masoods Tank, in the Chandree Register district, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 192, containing by admeasurements 2 acres and 11 Goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the main road, on or towards the west by the garden of Hussain Mahomed Teerod Sahib, on or towards the north partly by the main road and partly by the tank, on or towards the south by the Government well and vacant plot of ground.

Messrs. HERALALL & Co. recommends the above property to the notice of Estate Holders, as one which no properly owner should lose an opportunity of such an available Estate. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned. No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held (TO-MORROW) WEDNESDAY, at FIVE o'clock P.M., to take into consideration the necessary steps to be adopted for providing a NEW CLUB HOUSE.

W. F. WALSHE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 8th April 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
For Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, do hereby give NOTICE, that we are jointly entitled to a HALF SHARE in the undermentioned ANCESTRAL PROPERTIES, situate in Salsette, viz :—

One Oart called "Wady Bag," situated at Versovah, bearing Survey Number 8 and Post Number 1;
One Oart called "Purbhoody and Bunderwady," situated at Versovah, bearing Survey Number 65 and Post Number 1;
Also one Batty Field, situated at Bandowlee;

And that if any person lends money on the mortgage of the said properties, or purchases them or makes and receives payment in respect of them without our consent or knowledge, he will do so at his own risk and peril.

HURRICHUND RALCRISHNA.
SUDANUND RALCRISHNA.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned on the 26th April 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st March 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, from parties willing to undertake the providing temporary ACCOMMODATION for CARTS and MULES of the Commissariat Department on the Moody Bay Reclamation.

Constructing PRIVIES adapted to MacFarlane's Iron Troughs in the County Jail and House of Correction.

Constructing a BUILDING for the Small-pox and Cholera Patients in the House of Correction.

The Plan and Specification of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

KALIANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 14th April 1870.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season :—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10 per cwt.	
New Orleans	at Rs. 25	"
Sea Island	at Rs. 25	"
Peruvian	at Rs. 25	"
Bourbon	at Rs. 10	"

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation to their Seed until sowing time.

Applications for Hingughat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate by the quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. P. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from Government, MADRAS TIME, which is 27 minutes in advance of the time in Bombay, WILL BE ADOPTED, on and after 1st MAY next, at all Stations on this Railway, and the Trains will run in accordance therewith.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CALL of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of shares now Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-0 or £4 and £4 paid; making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £1, and £6 per share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares in India upon which Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-0 or £10 and £4 per share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon both classes of shares (making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £12 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 26th April 1870 at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 26th April, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares, so long as such Call remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 87-4-5 and Rs. 150-11-6 or £8 and £10 per share respectively) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the shareholders, and effect authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 15th March 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankhall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company by the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 15th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company, Messrs. Forbes and Company's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, at half-past three o'clock, to transact the following business :—

Firstly—To confirm the following Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on Thursday, the Third day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, that is to say—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and to transfer or sell its business to the Broach Mills Company, Limited, it is resolved, that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be appointed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper, for the purpose of distributing the same among members of the said Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, rateably and in proportion to the shares held by them in such last-mentioned Company."

Secondly—To pass a Resolution in the following terms, that is to say, that the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES and Colabas have been in demand at Rs. 1,070 and 1,595 respectively. Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
17,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	332½
10,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,000	250	100	do.	National Bank of India	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,500	1,500	125 p.c.		Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	180
4,000	50	all	5p.c.	Mechanics' P'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Trencher & Co.	316

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66		Back Bay Co.	500
3,500	2,400			B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,500			Bombay Sh Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	106½
Do.	30 days' sight	106
Do.	60 days' sight	105½
Madras	At sight	107½
Do.	30 days' sight	106½
China	60 Do. do.	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	96
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
5 per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—14TH APRIL, 1870.

The markets for Government Papers continued active and heavy purchases were made at the following rates. 4 per cents. at Rs. 96-0 to 96-4 or 4 to 5-12 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 107-4 and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-2, 113-3 and 113-4.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were bought at Rs. 107-8 and 107-12.

In shares, the following transaction took place:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,200.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 137, exclusive of the dividend.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s at Rs. 275.

—*Englishman.*

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, April 12.)

As regards increase of the leading exports from this port for the 1st quarter of the current year the staples that call for particular observation are Tea, Corahs, Saltpetre, Lac Dye, Cutch, Rapeseed, Poppyseed, and Teaseed; and as regards decrease for the current year cotton is the only staple that shows an important and serious deficiency.

Business has not improved during the week, on the contrary it may be described as of any thing still less active; it should, however, be remarked by way of qualifying the above statement, that the present state of things is not attributable to an unhealthy condition of affairs, but simply and solely to a real dearth of produce.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Has declined ¼d during the week, and the tendency is downwards.

Quotations per Rupee at 6 months' sight:—

Bank Bills	1s. 11¾d to 1s. 11 11/16d.
1st Class Credits	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Document Bills	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.

FREIGHTS.—To Great Britain generally have advanced 3 to 5s. during the week, and strange to say the unfixed tonnage in port is nil, while at Bombay the unfixed tonnage stands at 65,000 tons. Two steamers have laid on for London viz., Suez Canal at 42-10 per ton, a rate that seems ruinous for the owners, while the advantages as yet to be gained by the shippers are at least questionable. It has only to be added that the dearth of tonnage is quite equalled if not surpassed by the dearth of produce.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 16th April, compared with the statement issued on the 9th April:—

Liabilities.	9th April.	16th April.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,12,88,853	1,19,94,332
Deposits at Head Office	90,52,787	1,54,01,651
Deposits at Branches	15,76,106	18,05,347
Bank Post Bills outstanding	10,24,478	8,15,260
Reserve	2,92,266	2,92,266
Undrawn Cash Credits	6,18,587	5,95,516
	Rs. 3,98,53,247	3,98,35,042
Assets.		
Government Securities	21,81,324	24,76,251
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	9,06,149	8,85,516
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	26,36,309	25,94,085
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	88,45,263	91,37,456
Head Stock	4,80,224	
Less written off	30,000	
	4,50,224	4,80,224
Stamps	6,620	6,422
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	9,10,434	9,62,673
Overdrafts	2,429	6,985
Government Reserve, Cash	72,88,853	79,24,332
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	57,57,997	73,82,878
Do. do. at Branches	68,50,656	70,26,810
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	10,05,698	9,70,210
	Rs. 3,98,53,247	3,98,35,042

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th April, compared with the report for the previous week, gives the following results:—

Liabilities.			
Gal. Try. Bloc. at H. O.	Rs. 6,94,78	8 2	increase
,, at Branches	12,84,488	8 7	increase
Other Deposits	12,45,338	9 10	decrease
Sundries	5,36,730	4 4	increase
Assets.			
Loans on Govt. Secs.	Rs. 4,650	0 0	decrease
Accts. of Credit on do.	8,93,131	7 0	increase
Mercantile Bill Discounted	2,45,722	7 11	increase
Balances with other Banks	1,01,362	9 4	increase
Cash at Head Office	2,89,551	1 7	increase
,, at Branches	5,07,229	7 8	decrease

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 18.

Colville, Lieutenant, 3rd Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, from Saugor.

Durant, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on leave, from England.

Heath, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Crutchley, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Robinson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Bowers, Lieutenant, 6th Royal Regiment, on duty, from England.

Plunkett, Veterinary Surgeon, 9th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.;

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Battye, Colonel, Corps of Guides, on medical certificate, from Hote Murdan.

Mosley, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment, on medical certificate, from Abbottabad.

Wilkins, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Raines, Colonel, 28th Regiment, on leave, to —.

Gillmore, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Deesa.

Durant, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to join, to Onali Shahabad.

Galloway, Captain, 2nd Belooch Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 12.)

Mr. F. C. Puckle, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, fifteen months' leave to Europe.

Mr. E. C. Johnson, Assistant Collector of Vizagapatam, two months' privilege leave, in lieu of the one month's leave granted to him in Gazette of 25th January.

The Honourable C. Collet, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain W. Robertson, Superintendent of Police, Godavery District, privilege leave for three months.

Lieutenant F. Hole, Acting Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, preparatory leave for one month, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The Reverend O. Dene, Dordestic Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Bishop, for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. M. Lane, Telugu Translator to Government, privilege leave for two months, from or after the 24th May next.

Mr. Henry William Bliss, to officiate as Collector and Magistrate of Madura, during the absence of Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Richard Farmer, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary—to join immediately. This cancels the appointment of Mr. Winterbotham to be Assistant to the Collector of Bellary.

Mr. William Alexander Willock, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

Lieutenant W. Freeth, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to act as Deputy Superintendent, during the absence of Mr. F. C. Puckle on leave, or until further orders.

Surgeon James Ross, M. B., Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Tanjore, to be Medical Officer at Ootacamund vice Dr. Donaldson.

Assistant Surgeon James McDonald Houston, M.D., to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Tanjore, vice Dr. Ross.

Lieutenant Dempster Heming, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kistna District, to act as Superintendent of Police, Godavery District, during the absence of Captain W. Robertson on leave, or until further orders.

The Reverend George English, to act as Chaplain of Bellary, during the absence of the Reverend Mr. Rhenius on leave, or until further orders.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend C. Rhenius, Chaplain of Bellary, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major F. M. Raynsford, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Wynaad, whose furlough to Europe was notified in G. O. G. 15th March 1870, is permitted to embark from Bombay, instead of from Madras.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

2nd Captain R. Thompson of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, furlough on medical certificate, for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Surgeon-Major J. Donaldson, M.D., Medical Officer at Ootacamund, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Major J. Michael, of the Staff Corps, officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for 30 days, from the 14th instant.

Madras Staff Corps—Cornet Joseph Henry Newill of Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st Regiment Light Cavalry is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the 7th November 1868, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 [illegible]0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Alcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Delaware (s)	Fisher	Liverpool, March 6.
	Dacca (s)	Beyts	Cutch, April 16.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Burmah (s)	Dickinson	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Taptee, DeCosta, to Cutch.

Barque Avona, Gibson, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Ambrose, Connell, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Alamo, to Liverpool.

Steamer Magdala, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Atlas, to Liverpool.

Steamer Niger, to China.

Steamer Nada, to Persian Gulf.

Steamer Dacca, to Madras and Calcutta.

Ship Unicorn, to Falmouth.

Brig Rance, to Malabar Coast and Cochin.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 14	Ticonderoga	Holland, Bombay, March 9
	Allumghier	Williams, Madras, April 8

DEPARTURE.

April 14	Cordova (s)	—

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 37″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on April 16.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	734	inches.
Temperature of the Air	81·8	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8	,,
Dew Point	72·5	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	76	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·4	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	86·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	78·0	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind	NNW, N, NNW, NW, WNW.	
Movement in 24 hours	334	miles.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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New Map of India.
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Introduction.
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway (with tables for through line to Jubbulpore.)
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nalhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Behli Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
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Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
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North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agras to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

Marine had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following:—

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Gheson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.,
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets having been appointed to leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning in future, commencing from 3rd April 1870, the following alterations in the closing hours of the Overland Mail will have effect from the same date:—

The Mails will close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet will remain open till 8 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the severs branch post offices will be 5 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st April 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wurdah, Kamaria, Equipoora, Nasick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Shapore, Khurdee, Deolalee, Niphar, Vinchoor (Lasalgaum), Pachora, Mhyloo, Mussawud, Julgaum; and those on the Branch Line from Bhosawul to Nagpore	7-30 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Beroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
Ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnaghery	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Until FURTHER NOTICE the usual CHORAL PRACTICES will be HELD on WEDNESDAY instead of TUESDAY EVENINGS, in the Town Hall, at a quarter past 5 o'clock.

T. P. PUNNETT,
For Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

KEYMER—April 9th, between Calcutta and Howrah, J. A. Keymer, aged 46 years, drowned.

KEYMER—April 9th, between Calcutta and Howrah, Sophia Forbes, wife of Mr. J. A. Keymer, and eldest daughter of Mrs. T. W. Smyth, aged 39 years and 6 months, drowned with her husband.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

SELBY—April 4th, at Nohatt, Jessore, the wife of Mr. Charles Selby, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870.

AMONGST the many peculiarities of English life in India, the ephemeral nature of many of our undertakings is one of the most marked. An idea is started, its novelty is attractive, its success taken for granted, and at once it is undertaken; men vie with each other in their attempts to nourish and forward the project which, propelled by all the latent energy of its promoters, advances to completion with rapid strides. Success under these conditions is not surprising. So long as the authors take an interest in and forward the scheme, so long it will prosper, the public will consent to support, and will offer advice and criticism without end—let the promoters however flag ever so little after the first flush of victory, and all is lost—the rage is over—and the undertaking is gradually but surely abandoned by all who only a few short weeks ago professed themselves ready to do everything and anything to assist.

Some six or eight months ago Penny Readings were introduced in this Presidency, Kurrachee was the first to set the example, which was soon followed by Poona, Mhow, and some other stations. The desirability of the movement was recognized by Lord Napier of Magdala, who did everything in his power to promote it, and the press recorded the general success of the readings in the different stations. These penny readings were, in the opinion of many, to become permanent institutions, from the funds of which the orphans of our soldiers were to receive relief. The object being really a praiseworthy one, it was naturally believed that the support at first accorded to it would be permanent, but this does not appear to have been the case, as no mention of any of these meetings has appeared in the papers for some months, and our "Own Correspondents" are far too hungry a set for news of all description to let any such opportunity slip for filling up their weekly letters. We cannot but regret this state of things, as, apart from the motives which in the first place prompted the undertaking, these meetings are of themselves productive of much good in bringing all classes together, assisting to pass a pleasant, lively evening, and weaning many from scenes far less fitted to work in them for good; nevertheless we cannot help thinking we are right when we say that "Penny Readings" are at present out of fashion.

The support required for undertakings of this nature, to make them both thoroughly successful and permanent, differs materially from that given to entertainments purely amusing provided by select bodies or corps who cater for the public at large. In the latter case the spectators are supposed to take no special interest in the welfare of the entertainers; they go for amusement, and they pay for it, and by so doing they have accorded all the support they could reasonably be expected to give. As a rule, the ultimate view the performers take of the matter in no way concerns the public, and so long as said public is satisfied, very little more is heard of the affair. In the former case, however, it is a different thing, for, while all military men do, or ought to take an interest in matters so nearly affecting them as the welfare of their men and their families, the relief of the destitute, and the removal from our large towns of that class of European beggars and loafers which now unfortunately abounds is a matter for the public at large. Funds required to place children at any of the Orphanages, though not large, are in most cases totally beyond the means of the soldier's widow, but the amount collected by the institution of such readings as those now under discussion would relieve many a poor woman from attempting to support, clothe, and teach her children on the Government allowance, while the benefits accruing to the children themselves from careful supervision and a good, sound, practical education are simply incalculable. To further such an end is, we maintain, the duty of the public. It is not, in our opinion, sufficient to merely attend the readings and then contribute in some measure towards the charity; the soldier himself will do this, but more is expected from the higher classes; all of them can aid in the performances in some way, and yet how few, comparatively speaking, do so. From the reluctance displayed in coming forward, one would almost imagine that something was asked which required the possession of superior talents of no common order, instead of what it really is, viz., a plain pleasant piece of reading, a good song, or music of some sort. We do not say that a man is bound to undertake anything unless he can do it well, but we are positive that the majority can do one or the other at all events very passably. The field is varied, broad comedy, stories of field and flood, poetry, in fact almost anything that is worth reading at all would be welcome. The audience is not inclined to be half so critical on these, as on other occasions, and so long as the reader is plainly doing his best he has very little to fear, while, on the other hand, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is assisting in a good work. Very often valuable assistance can be given to the working committee by canvassing and obtaining performers, here again is another means of affording support within the power of all, and yet, as far as our experience goes, acted upon by very few. That much-abused body the working committee could, no doubt, tell some very amusing and at the same time unpleasant stories of the results of their applications for assistance in filling up the programme at their different stations, and it is without doubt the difficulty of persuading people to come forward that cools first the committees, and then the public.

Turning from India, how differently we find the same thing working at home. Each number of the "United Service" or "Army and Navy" records the particulars and results of many of these entertainments. There we see the result of an existing interest—officers, their men, and civilians all working hand in hand for the common cause; and the constant repetition and continued round of these entertainments proves how they are appreciated by the men. Apart from the object to which the funds are devoted, the effect of these meetings on the men must be good. They see their officers and others exerting themselves to please, frequently their own comrades join in, they hear what they have no opportunity of reading for themselves, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the whole entertainment has been got up especially for them and theirs. Under such circumstances it cannot be that the penny readings so lately started in Bombay are gradually but surely disappearing for want of support in the shape of an audience; the real reason is that the promoters, as a body, have ceased to take that interest in the movement which they doubtless felt while it was a novelty. It seems strange, moreover, that after having proved the practicability of the scheme, and its utility in a permanent form—it seems strange, we say, that having got so far, the matter should apparently drop. We have heard that at times applicants for relief are not forthcoming, and that consequently when the amount realized exceeds a certain sum, it is no good carrying on the readings. This conclusion is false; there are plenty of ways for employing funds which it may not be considered advisable to bank, without exceeding the original design with which these funds were collected. Granted that the orphans have been placed at school and all demands for their education paid, could not at least part of the balance be paid to start those about leaving school in some trade; could not premiums be paid in part from this fund; could this money not be employed in many ways for the benefit of all orphan children of soldiers? A Central Committee could easily be established, to whom all applications for the kind of aid above alluded to should be made, and towards whose funds the different station committees could send such donations as could be spared from their own resources—these committees would be in constant communication, and deserving cases which now are met by private subscriptions, could be more solidly and legitimately relieved from these funds. We think that in this way a permanent interest would be established and maintained in these readings, and this revival might confidently be looked for. They possess in themselves so many elements of good, and the funds collected from them are capable of being put to such advantageous and praiseworthy uses, that we should be more than sorry if the movement ceased as suddenly as it commenced.

WE are glad to learn that the Government of India have at last acted with some approximation to fairness in the settlement of the Elphinstone Land transfer; have given up their strange notion of deferring that transfer until June 30; and have agreed to take over the property from the 30th of April.

MR. J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector of Tanna, will probably act for the Hon. A. F. Bellasis as Commissioner of Customs. It is understood that Mr. Bellasis will return, when renovated, and complete his service for pension. He has, however, resigned his seat in the Legislative Council. His, and Mr. Campbell's resignation the other day, have created two vacancies.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S prophecies of ill regarding the price of opium, appear (says the "Calcutta Examiner") to have to some extent worked out their own fulfilment, a loss of Rs. 50 per chest having followed the budget explanation. Most injudiciously Sir Richard said that Government had made every enquiry and was satisfied that there would be a fall, and the natural consequence was that buyers held back. The result of the first sale is still four lakhs above the amount estimated in the budget; but what (asks our contemporary) will be the result of the third or fourth if the price continues to take such tremendous leaps downwards?

A QUESTION (says the "Indian Daily News") has lately been raised by the Collector of the Ratnagherry district in the Bombay Presidency, as to whether the estate of the Rajah of Kolapore, situated in British territory, hitherto exempted from the operation of the income-tax, is to be assessed under the provisions of the new Act. The Bombay Government referred the question to the Supreme Government, and the Governor-General in Council has ruled that the decision of the Government of India, in a similar case affecting certain property belonging to the Maharajah of Cashmere, will hold good in this case, and that the estate alluded to is to be assessed under the new Income-tax Act.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Red Sea.

PARIS, 18TH APRIL, MORNING.

The French Emperor will send a printed letter to the Electors explaining the nature of the plebiscitum, and leaving the people to choose between liberty and revolution.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL, MORNING.

SERIOUS TUMULT AT CORK.

A serious tumult took place at Cork on Friday last, resulting in a collision between the troops and the people. Many have been wounded, and much agitation has been caused.

LONDON, 19TH APRIL, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton market was closed for the holidays.

The Manchester market is quiet but unchanged.

Exchange on India, 60 days, 1s. 11¼d.

Oriental Bank shares	£44 10s.
Chartered ,,	£18 10s.
,, Merc.	£32.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares	£38.
½ per cent. Government Securities	92.
5 ,, ,,	104.
5½ ,, ,,	106.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £72,125,000.

,, Notes outstanding, £30,250,000.

The ships Shepperton and Foundling have arrived from Bombay.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURES AT THE INDIA MUSEUM.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

NOTWITHSTANDING that the general public have been afforded opportunities at the great Exhibitions of late years—as well as at the India Museum itself, in its several habitations in Leadenhall-street, in Whitehall Yard, and now in the India Office—of forming some acquaintance with the characteristics of Indian textiles—there were, we imagine, few of the visitors to the special Exhibition of Fabrics lately organized by Dr. Forbes Watson, who were not surprised as well as delighted at so lavish a display of art in manufacture.

From Cashmere to Cape Comorin, and from Afghanistan to Assam, India has been searched for the finest examples of her textile productions, and it is these which it is now proposed to turn to account in accordance with the scheme already initiated by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the details of which were submitted by Dr. Forbes Watson during the recent meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London.

Specimens of Indian textile manufactures, arranged in sets of eighteen volumes each, have, through the liberality of the India Office, been distributed to thirteen localities in Great Britain and to seven places in India, and these twenty sets, each containing seven hundred working samples, cut from the pieces of native manufacture, have been gratuitously planted in the principal centres of our industrial communities. Each specimen was accompanied by detailed particulars—length, breadth, use, locality of production and of consumption, &c., being all stated as a guide to the exporter and reproducer.

This magnificent exposition of our Indian textile fabrics has already proved so useful, that it is now proposed to extend the series by the compilation of thirty additional volumes, of which there will be at least sixty sets, each containing one thousand specimens, accompanied as before by the necessary practical details;—the particulars regarding price, manufacture, and consumption, deriving extra value from the fact that they are of recent date—having been furnished with the fabrics, most of which were forwarded to the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

The sets first issued were distributed gratuitously—the entire cost having been defrayed by the Government of India,—but it cannot be expected that the expense of so large and important an extension of these remarkable pattern books should be borne by Government; they will, therefore, be offered for purchase to the chief seats of commerce, and, considering the eminently practical benefit likely to arise from their possession, we entertain little doubt but that the opportunity thus presented will be readily seized.

Those who visited the India Museum will have recognised at a glance the splendid colouring, the elaborate and delicate ornamentation, the exquisite taste and skill, and the masterly boldness of design and execution, exemplified in the works of the Indian artizan; and it is wisely decided that, in lieu of retaining so rich a fund of art instruction for mere inspection and admiration, it shall be made to take an active share, not only in the refinement of our home artmanufactures, but in the promotion of the commerce between this country and India.

To the European manufacturer the proposed work must prove an invaluable aid in enabling him to see what is really wanted in India, and to judge how it may be reproduced—thread by thread, colour by colour, length, breadth, pattern, all will here be given—nothing will be left to imagination, or to lead him into the commission of a single error. As a mere manufacturer, he has only to copy what he finds in a careful and workman-like manner, to suit every want, every caste, every superstition of the classes among whom these fabrics are now in daily use in India, and liable to no change from fashion. This peculiar element of "no change," even for centuries, ought indeed to form an immense encouragement to the reproducer. The domination of changing fashion has no existence among the millions of Indian consumers, consequently the machinery or other means of reproducing what is new in demand will not require alteration for years to come; and it is this incontrovertible fact which should, we consider, become the basis of all efforts of our English manufacturers to extend their operations.

While considering, however, the advantages thus likely to be secured to the European reproducer and merchant, it must not be forgotten that the proposed circulation will produce other valuable results.

By this means the practical influence of Indian art would be diffused throughout Europe, and tend to the refinement of European designs; and while the proposed extension of the work in question in Europe is a project of the highest importance to the interest of commerce and art there, it is no less so to the interests of India herself.

Indian art is not wholly traditional: it lives and has been maintained by examples and patterns, and in the manufacture of certain high class goods there is no fear that England can ever compete successfully with India. Those only know, who have had an acquaintance with native manufactures, *how deeply prized are the patterns worked from*—how scarce and difficult to obtain are precious portions of *ancient tissues of gold or silver, or silks* of the imperial period of magnificence.

Indian art manufacture may become debased by European influence as much as Indian architecture has been; and as we now see florid Indian styles mixed up with Mahomedan, Gothic, or still worse and more incongruous, the basest imitation of Grecian pillars and architrives; so it may come to pass that in textile fabrics the beauty and grace of pure Indian designs may be blurred and ruined by the admission of English or French fancies. It is therefore, we consider, imperative upon the Government of India to not only collect and preserve in local Museums the working patterns which have already been secured,

A CURIOUS CASE.

A SINGULAR case is now pending in the Judge's Court at Meerut concerning the guardianship of a Miss Skinner, a girl of fourteen years of age, and grand-daughter of the famous Colonel Skinner. Her father was killed in the mutiny at Delhi and she has since resided with her mother. Several members of the Skinner family now seek to have another legal guardian appointed on the ground of the mother's misconduct, and of the necessity that the girl should be brought up as a Christian in the faith of her father. It is alleged that the mother is living with a Mr. John, who has a wife to whom he was married thirteen years ago by Christian rites, but who is now a Mussulman, [illegible] argued that this is not a proper custody for the girl. The mother, however, replies that both she and Mr. John having become Mussulmans were privately married according to that faith, which permits of more wives than one; that no pressure has been put upon the child who herself wishes to become a Mahomedan, and that it would be cruel to separate the girl from her.

The Judge postponed the final decision of the case, but made an *ad interim* order, placing the child in the custody of one of her aunts with liberty of access to the mother. The case excites considerable interest. The Advocate General of the North West, and Mr. Warner, Barrister-at-Law, appear for the respective claimants. —*Mofussilite.*

THE LATE RAJA OF BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 13TH APRIL.

THE following notification was issued this morning as an extra to the *Agency Gazette*:—

"NOTIFICATION.

"It is with much regret that the Political Agent has to announce the death of His Highness Sir Juswuntsinghjee, Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

"This melancholy event occurred at Bhownuggur on Monday the 11th instant.

"The amiable personal qualities of the deceased Prince had endeared him to all classes of his subjects, and as a mark of the sincere respect in which the Chief was held, all Government offices in Kattyawar will be closed this day.

"W. W. ANDERSON,
"Political Agent.

"Rajcote, 13th April, 1870."

The late Thakore Saheb leaves two sons of the respective ages of 14 and 20. The eldest, Thukut Sungjee, succeeds to the gadee, and, being a minor, it is likely that the administration will be entrusted to Azim Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, the able and efficient Prime Minister, who has been at the helm of affairs for upwards of 20 years. The Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, leaves for Bhownuggur on the 16th to arrange for the future administration of the state, and considering that it is, I may say, the best managed one in the entire province, a change in existing arrangements is neither desirable nor necessary.

I hear that his late Highness, knowing his end to be near, despatched two of his trusty servants to this place on Sunday last with a message to the Political Agent that it was his dying wish that his faithful Minister, Gowreeshunker, should not be disturbed in the administration.

BOMBAY.

THE Raj of Drangdra intends to proceed to his native country in the course of this week.

MR. R. P. BRUNTON, Chief Superintendent Public Health Department, has obtained seven months' leave, from the 1st instant, to proceed to England.

THE JURY.—The gentlemen summoned both for the special and common jury are required to attend at the Criminal Sessions this (Tuesday) morning at a quarter before ten o'clock.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENSE.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined Govind Bhawoo in the sum of twenty-five rupees, for breach of the first condition of his liquor license.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Sheik Bhickun was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to be imprisoned for a month, for gambling with dice and money on a public thoroughfare.

WE are exceedingly glad to hear of Dr. Lumsdaine's appointment to the Sanitary Commission. He brings with him to the Commission a very large stock of accurate and practical knowledge of sanitary science and art. The Commission greatly needed such a man in it; and we trust that it will avail itself of Dr. Lumsdaine's knowledge, scientific and experimental, in its important work.—*Deccan Herald*, April 18.

THE Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment will play the following programme at the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Selection	Torquato Tasso	Donizetti.
Waltz	Die Pandekten	Gung'l.
Selection	Rembrandt van Rhinedorf	Verdi.
Quadrille	Un Ballo in Maschera	Strauss.
Galop	Feldjäger	Peplow.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. Delaware, 2659 tons, Captain C. J. Fisher, arrived yesterday from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo. She touched at Port Said and Suez, and is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE s. s. Burmah, Captain Dickinson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee —Captain Galwey, Dr. W. Schlick, Dr. R. C. Thorp, Miss Montriou, and two European constables. For Bushire—Mr. H. Moses and Mr. R. C. Wall. For Bussorah—Ebrahim bin Sallim. And one hundred and thirteen deck passengers.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

A "*Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary" was published yesterday with the following notification:—

The Honourable Sir R. Couch, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has intimated to Government his intention to proceed to Calcutta to-day, the 18th instant, to take up his appointment as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta. Whereas the Honourable Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, has been gazetted in the *London Gazette* as Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay; and whereas the Letters Patent of his appointment have not yet reached Bombay, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 7 of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, to appoint him to act as Chief Justice from the 18th instant, until further orders.

WHIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your whist playing readers kindly answer how the following bet would be decided, according to Cavendish's rules—

King leads, first hand, first round; is his partner bound as a rule to put his Ace on the King?

Bombay, 16th April. X. Y. Z.

[Cavendish apart, we should feel tempted, speaking for ourselves, to hacks very rude remarks to our partner if he played the Ace under the circumstances described.]

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18TH, 8-45 P.M.—Latest dates from England via Turkey private 17th April 11-37 P.M., via Russia 18th April 11-30 A.M., Europe via Turkey 17th April 11-6 A.M., via Russia 16th 8 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; European lines clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—17TH APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—
Via Turkey, 16th April, 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 35 hours 17 minutes.
Via Russia, 16th April, 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 23 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—
Via Turkey, 16th April, 9-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 31 hours 16 minutes.
Via Russia, 16th April, 6-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 22 hours 24 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 18th April, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th April is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 48	0 25
" Calcutta	8 13	1 3
" Madras	3 10	0 10

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.—APRIL 18.

OWING to the indisposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided in this Court to-day.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following insolvents were unopposed and obtained their discharges to-day:—

Dawood Durwesh, oilman; liabilities Rs. 37,582.

Ebram Jona, John Mahomed Joona and Rahimbae, chunam dealers; liabilities Rs. 9,288.

Devishwar Cursonjee and Jeesbhoy Cursonjee, merchants; liabilities Rs. 8,988.

Ambaram Bhugwandass, bill collector; liabilities Rs. 7,784, assets Rs. 1,017 good and Rs. 2,422 bad.

Dyall Shamjee and Nutoo Veerjee, muccadums; liabilities Rs. 18,052.

James Roach (West Indian), joiner; liabilities Rs. 9,102.

Narayen Dinanath, dealer in parched grain; liabilities Rs. 58,292; good assets Rs. 10,000.

IN RE E. W. FLOWER.

This insolvent's liabilities were entered at Rs. 17,068. His petition was not opposed.

The Commissioner remarked that the insolvent seemed to have put down an immense lot of money for medical attendance. Had he his family in Bombay?

Insolvent—Yes.

The Commissioner—Do you mean to say on your oath you have expended the round sum of Rs. 2,000 for medicine and medical fees from July 1869 to January 1870, in addition to which there is a debt of Rs. 24 to Dr. Blaney for medical attendance, to Dr. Anderson, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Rs. 57, and to Dr. Diver Rs. 100?

Insolvent—Yes. That Rs. 2,000 includes taking my family for a change to Paunchgunny.

The Commissioner—Then it is not for medical attendance?

Insolvent—For medical attendance and a change.

The Commissioner—How much would you put down for what you call a "change" to Paunchgunny?

Insolvent—Rs. 1,200.

The Commissioner—Rs. 1,200 for a "change." Then this item is incorrect? What you have put down and are prepared apparently to swear is correct is "By medicine and medical attendance Rs. 2,000." Now you say Rs. 1,200 of that is not for medical attendance.

Insolvent—I put the two together.

The Commissioner—Why did you not put down what was correct? What do you call a change? When a person goes to Mahableshwar or Matheran he can't put that down as medicine.

Insolvent—In making out my schedule I was told to put it down in that way.

The Commissioner—Well, you must amend your schedule. It is not correct on that point. You say Rs. 1,200 of that is for what you call a "change." Amend it, and you will get your discharge in the course of the day.

The insolvent amended his schedule as directed and was discharged.

IN RE DADY CURSETJEE.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 1,720. He stated in reply to the Commissioner that he had already been four times in this Court. On two of these occasions he obtained the benefit of the Act, and twice he was refused it. He now came in respect of a debt on a promissory note held by Mr. Connolly, the bailiff. It was given in the year 1863, and he had omitted it from his previous schedules. He had not paid any of the amount and his excuse for not entering it in previous schedules was that he was not aware of the debt, he had forgot it. He was last discharged in June last, and his previous appearance was in July 1868. He had been doing nothing since June last. His capital when he first began business was Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000. In reply to a question as to how he came to give a promissory note to a bailiff, he said he had nothing whatever to do with it, it was given to a creditor payable to the bearer.

The Commissioner said the insolvent's account of himself was very unsatisfactory, and his discharge would be adjourned for six months without protection.

IN RE M. A. DESOUZA.

The Advocate General appeared on behalf of this insolvent's step-mother, as an executrix of her late husband's estate, to oppose an application by the insolvent for leave to withdraw his petition.

The Commissioner asked whether the insolvent, a partner of the firm of De Souza, Pryce, was present.

The Advocate General—He is a youngster who came into a good estate but managed to get through the whole of it or as much as he could get into his hands, and the real object of the opposition—in which the step-mothers joined by her co-executors—is that the administration of the estate may be left in the hands of the Official Assignee instead of with this youth who has shown himself singularly incompetent to take charge of it. On the 21st March he appeared before Mr. Justice Gibbs and applied for leave to withdraw his petition. I opposed on behalf of the executors of his father's will and the insolvent came into the box and stated that he was to propose terms of a settlement; and the application was allowed to stand over for a month in order that he might propose terms. Since that time he has not made the slightest communication, and we ask that the application may be dismissed and the petition called for hearing in the usual manner. We oppose it, and grounds of opposition have been filed. We don't ask to have the petition dismissed but only for a refusal of the petition for leave to withdraw.

The insolvent not appearing, his application was refused—the costs to be paid out of the estate—the hearing of the petition to stand for next Court day.

IN RE GOCULDASS THACKERSEY.

Mr. Leith applied for leave to file a fresh petition in this case, the former one having been dismissed by Mr. Justice Gibbs. Insolvent had been a partner in the firm of Kassowjee Canjee and he was under the impression when he filed his previous schedule that there were debts due by that firm to certain persons but was then unable to get the accounts; and so his statement had not been satisfactory and his petition was opposed and dismissed. Now, he stated, he had found the books of the firm and could prove the statements he had made on the previous occasion and therefore asked leave to file a fresh petition.

The application was granted.

IN RE CHAMPSEY SOONDERJEE.

Mr. Green appeared on behalf of the Asiatic Banking Corporation to oppose an application by this insolvent for an adjournment of the hearing of his petition for two months. The insolvent, he explained, was a merchant at Mangalore, and when he filed his schedule he did not lodge a single book with the Official Assignee. Notice of opposition was given on the grounds of concealment of property and of books, and of giving a preference to one creditor by a mortgage on a house at Mangalore; and now the insolvent made this application in order to get the books which he ought to have got in the first instance. He filed his schedule two months ago and if he had intended to produce the books he ought to have done so ere now.

The insolvent stated in reply to the Commissioner that when he came to Bombay he travelled by land and had thought it proper to bring his books with him.

The application by the insolvent was refused and the petition was ordered to be heard next Court day.

IN RE JUGGULDASS MUNORDASS.

This insolvent was a broker with liabilities amounting to Rs. 8,393 and bad assets to the extent of Rs. 1,755.

Mr. Budrodeen appeared for the opposing creditor and objected to the discharge of this insolvent. His case had previously been before the Court and was opposed on the grounds of falsification of books and concealment of books and property. Mr. Justice Tucker then dismissed the petition, and as the evidence was on record he considered that was enough to warrant the Court in refusing the discharge. The insolvent was not in prison.

The Commissioner remarked that it was very probable he might form very different opinion on the evidence from that of Mr. Justice Tucker, and he should not consider himself bound by any opinion Mr. Tucker had formed on evidence. Therefore it would be necessary to proceed with proof.

Mr. Farran appeared for the insolvent and said he presumed there were new grounds of opposition. The previous dismissal of the petition had left it open to the creditor to imprison the insolvent. Whether he was in prison now or not he must be considered to have worked out his term, and as the Court had given liberty to file a fresh petition he apprehended his lordship would not dismiss the case unless strong grounds were shown.

The application by Mr. Tyabjee was refused and the case ordered for hearing.

IN RE CHATTERBOOJ NURSEE.

Mr. Leith applied for an order for interim protection of this insolvent.

The Advocate General opposed on behalf of the firm of Sewlall Moteelall, judgment creditors. There was a charge against the insolvent, he said, as to some property. Judgment having been obtained against insolvent for the amount of certain hoondees in a suit which he vexatiously defended, his clients had taken an attachment on a house that insolvent had led them to believe was his property, but no sooner was that done than a distant relative of insolvent started up and declared the house was mortgaged to him by the insolvent. The matter was to have been investigated by his Lordship in Chambers that day had it not been a holiday. He submitted that a man of that sort was not entitled to have the privileges of an honest insolvent and asked his lordship not to let him at liberty, for it was obvious that if a man would withdraw a letter such as insolvent had given his clients regarding the property there was no saying what he would do if he was at liberty. He was now in jail and they wished him to be kept there till he matter was decided.

Mr. Leith replied that, as to the frivolous defence the first step was taken by the Advocate General's clients when they prosecuted the insolvent for cheating. He (Mr. Leith) appeared in the Police case, and in the investigation it seemed that the insolvent did not know what was in the letter or he would not have given his signature. His learned friend had used the letter in his argument, and now he was entitled to say that the insolvent's signature to it was obtained by force and while he was ignorance of the purport of it, as he could not read the document, and only the first part was read over to him. That was stated in open Court, and not rebutted by the evidence on the other side; and, besides, the letter was not put in in evidence in the High Court.

The Advocate General remarked that his learned friend was no doubt quite right to stick up for his client, but as to one observation he must say that his clients had put in the letter in an affidavit, and Mr. Leith's client had not made an affidavit in reply.

The Commissioner said he would refuse the interim order subject to any application next Court day.

Mr. Leith remarked that his client's family were destitute owing to the attachment in December, and it was on that ground he now applied for protection.

The Commissioner—If they have existed from December to the 18th April, the probability is they will be able to exist for the next fortnight.

IN RE MUNDARAM GUNGARAM.

The Advocate General appeared on behalf of a judgment creditor to oppose an application by this insolvent for an interim order of protection. His lordship would remember, he said, that this was the gentleman who appeared in the High Court and resisted a claim on the ground that a promissory note was signed by his brother who had fled out of the country. He had now filed his schedule.

The Commissioner—He must have been very quick about it.

The Advocate General—The decision was given on Tuesday, he filed his schedule on the Wednesday, and on Thursday he gave us notice that he was to apply for an interim order.

The Commissioner—This is the man who I considered had committed deliberate perjury.

The Advocate General—Yes. He told me his brother had fled the country, and we think it probable that if he gets an interim order he may follow the first brother, leaving the third to collect the outstandings.

The Commissioner—I wont give it to this man unless he has strong grounds.

After hearing the insolvent, his lordship refused the order.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FIFTH DAY: MONDAY, 18TH APRIL.

A CASE OF STABBING.—Safee Oola Kurim Oola was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. It seemed that a Mussulman named Rahimtoola Veerjee had obtained a decree against prisoner, and one day when they met near a mosque in the native town prisoner stabbed his creditor with a large knife. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

A FIGHT AMONG SAILORS.

CHARLES JOHNSON, a European sailor, was placed at the bar on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

It seemed that he had been drinking in a boarding-house at Dhobie Talao with some of his shipmates. A quarrel got up, and a sailor named Bothwell from the Teviotdale was fighting with one of prisoner's comrades. He then interfered and stabbed Bothwell so severely that he had been in the hospital since the beginning of March.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship in passing sentence said the evidence had not shown anything of the nature of revenge. The probability was that all the persons concerned in the matter were more or less, to use a mild expression, elevated—they had been drinking too much. There had been a good deal of fighting between many of them, and his lordship was willing to believe that probably when the prisoner saw one of his own shipmates on the ground he felt himself bound to assist him. Of course the desire on the part of a sailor to assist his mate was so far an honourable feeling, but they must not use knives, and it must be understood that if sailors would use knives which they so frequently had about them they must take the consequences. His lordship was not to inflict a severe sentence but one which would mark the disapprobation of the Court and of every sensible man at the use of such instruments in quarrels of the description that had taken place in this case. The sentence was one of rigorous imprisonment for four months, which, with the time prisoner had already been confined, would make six months' imprisonment.

THEFT.—Esmail Kassum was sent to prison for two years for theft from a dwelling-house.

THEFT.—Sheik Ahmed Sheik Ibrahim was sent to prison for two years for theft in a dwelling.

THEFT.—Bhicoo Luxmon, a lad of sixteen years of age, was found guilty of theft in a dwelling, and was sentenced to receive twenty stripes on the bare buttocks with a rattan.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Shaik Emam Shaik Mudar was found guilty of delivering counterfeit Queen's coin knowing the same to be counterfeit. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Phillip de Souza, who had been held to bail on the 24th February for enticing or taking away with a criminal intent a married woman from her husband, failed to appear to stand his trial. His recognizances were therefore declared forfeited. Pascoal de Souza and Kimjee Veerjee, who had given bail to the amount of Rs. 500 each, also failed to answer and the bail was declared forfeited.

The Sessions adjourned at five o'clock till Tuesday, when the trial for the murder of the girl Fatima will again come on.

FORT POLICE COURT—18TH APRIL.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John Spiza, a seaman of the ship Gillespi, was sent to jail for a fortnight, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.—James Butler and another seaman, of the ship Pontiac, were each sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment for a similar offence.

ASSAULT.—Petamber Gunput and Frank Scott were charged with committing an assault against the person of Balloo Dowluttis, and were fined Rs. 15 each, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

THEFT.—Rahim Bux was charged with stealing a silver bangle, belonging to Gasken Souza, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Hindoo was charged with having in his possession a copper chattie, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The prisoner was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

MURDER OF A MOGUL.

ON Sunday evening, about 6 o'clock, a most unprovoked murder was perpetrated near the Baboola Tank Road. The perpetrator of the crime is one Abdool Hakim, who is of the Shea sect of Mussulmans, and the murdered man, named Ruza bin Mahomed, was of the Soonee sect, and was a calasee belonging to an Arab ship. It appears that the deceased had been in Bombay for the last three months, but had no fixed residence. Sometime before the Mohurrum he lived with one Bauker Mahomed, an apprentice to a cook, and during the Mohurrum he slept in Aga Khan's mosque on the Baboola Tank Road. On the evening in question the murderer was observed coming jumping down the road with a knife in his hand. He met the deceased on the road and, without saying a word, stabbed him in the chest. Blood flowed profusely from the wound, and one Mushadi Aboo Talim, an embroiderer in gold, who keeps a shop in front of the mosque, seeing the deceased weltering in his blood, attempted to pour it down deceased's throat he found him dead. As soon as Abdool Hakim had stabbed Ruza Mahomed he struck another man, by name Abdool Bairam. The murderer then stood before the gate of the mosque with the knife in his hand. He was observed excited at the time that nobody dared to approach him. With some difficulty a Mussulman named Hoossein Meerza struck him with a stick and knocked him down. When he was down a number of people got round him, and police sepoy B 58 took the knife out of his hand. This sepoy, with the assistance of another sepoy, Reserve 229, then took the murderer to the Conservancy chowkey. It seemed that there had been no enmity between the deceased and the murderer.

Dr. Hewlett, coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday morning at the Mogul's Musjid on the body, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Bauker Mahomed Hoossein said—I am an apprentice to a cook, and live at Chuckla. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the above-named deceased, who was a calasee on board an Arab ship. He has been three months in Bombay, but had no fixed residence. Sometime before Mohurrum he slept in my house, but during the Mohurrum he slept in the musjid of Hadjee Hoossein on the Baboola Tank Road. I last saw the deceased alive about two days ago when he was in good health. Yesterday about 8 A.M. I was informed that the deceased was killed. I saw his body lying in the road covered with blood. There was a wound in the chest. I heard that the deceased had been stabbed by a Candaharee. I don't know him. The deceased was of a very quiet disposition.

Mushadi Aboo Talim said—I am an embroiderer in gold and keep a shop which is in the front part of the premises of this mosque, and faces the public road. Yesterday afternoon, just as it was becoming dark, I cannot say at what hour, I was standing alone in my shop twisting some silk. I stood facing the Baboola Tank. I saw the man, now present, who says his name is Abdool Hakim, coming jumping down the road with a drawn knife in his hand. After passing my shop a few yards he met the deceased, who was coming towards him; and he immediately stabbed him in the chest. The knife Abdool Hakim had in his hand was like the one now produced. It had a black handle. No words passed between Abdool Hakim and the deceased before the latter was stabled. Abdool Hakim ran fast, jumping apparently with excitement along the road. As soon as he had stabbed the deceased he passed on and struck another man in green clothes, now present, who says his name is Abdoola Bairam. After striking the latter the prisoner passed out of my sight. The deceased staggered up to my shop and fell down on the ground. Blood was flowing from a cut in his chest. I brought some water, but when I attempted to pour it down his throat I found he was dead. After he was stabbed he called for help. As I was attending to the deceased I saw Abdool Hakim returning along the road with a knife in his hand. He stood before the gate of the mosque with his hand in a raised position with the knife in it. A crowd followed but feared to approach him. A man named Hoossein Meerza with a stick struck Abdool Hakim. The people then fell on him and arrested him. I saw no quarrel between Abdool Hakim and the deceased.

Abdool Cassim bin Ibrahim said—I am a lock-maker and live in Bhendy Bazaar. Yesterday afternoon, just before dark, having said my prayers in the mosque, I walked out of the gate, but before I reached the public road I saw the man present, who says his name is Abdool Hakim, coming down the road. He was jumping with excitement, not running but jumping. He had a drawn knife in his hand, and I saw him meet the deceased in the road. Without a word Abdool Hakim stabbed the deceased. I went to the deceased's assistance. He staggered to the shop of the last witness, fell down on the ground, and died. I am a Sheea. Abdool Hakim says he is a Soonee. The deceased was a Sheea. Among the lower classes of Mussulmen there is always enmity between Sheeas and Soonees. I don't know whether there was any quarrel between Abdool Hakim and the deceased. Shortly after the deceased died I saw Abdool Hakim return along the road; he passed the mosque, and passed the gate by a few yards. Hoossein Meerza struck him with a stick and knocked him down. When he was down the crowd got round him, and sepoy B 58 took the knife, now produced, out of Abdool Hakim's hand. In doing so Abdool Hakim's hand was cut. Police sepoy B 52, with the assistance of another sepoy, Reserve 229, arrested him and took him to the lock-up.

The Coroner then adjourned the case for further inquiry till this day (Tuesday).

THE SIND FRONTIER.

LORD MAYO'S visit to the frontier is made not a day too soon. Till the whole question of the Sind and Punjab border is treated as one it will remain in an unsatisfactory state, and devices like advancing posts into the hills and entertaining Murree sowars must be used as stop-gaps. The mismanagement of Khelat has become very serious, for it results in the encouragement of Persian aggression on the one side and the disturbance of our border peace by the Murrees and Boogtees on the other. One thing is certain, that there will be no quiet till the Khan is led to treat his chiefs fairly and to satisfy the tribes. He must, we fear, be put more in a position to do so than the miserable Rs. 50,000 a year we give him admits of, and must be made to get rid of the mercenary cut-throats who consume that sum and more.—*Friend of India.*

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 18th, 6-15 A.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

THE Secretary to the Government of India has forwarded to the Government at Fort Saint George, the copy of a report from the committee appointed in Bombay to consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the municipal expenditure in that presidency may be improved. The Secretary to the Government of India was directed to observe that the two essential blots which have been discovered and remedied in the accounts of the Bombay municipality are —*first*, that the accounts were kept not according to the actual payments and receipts of each year, but according to the supposed time of the origin of each transaction; *secondly*, that money was paid out without passing through the Bank which is cashier of the municipality. He was accordingly to inquire whether like defects exist in any of the other municipalities in which the Government is interested, and to request a report in connexion with the Madras municipality.

A copy of the report was also sent to the Accountant-General, Bombay, with a suggestion that the system reported in paragraph 24 being faulty, there should apparently be a revision of the Budget grants twice or thrice in the year, with the view of cutting down optional expenditure, if it appear that the revenue has been over-estimated; and that the municipality should take the necessary steps to know its own position *during* the year. On the 7th instant the Madras Government ordered that the report referred to should be forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Touch, now engaged in auditing the accounts of the Municipality of Madras, for information.—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—At the meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bengal on April 14 no alteration was made in the rates of interest or discount.

HIGH PROFICIENCY IN SANSKRIT.—The Madras Government have sanctioned the payment to Mr. T. Weir of Rs. 2,000, being the award to which he is entitled for passing the high proficiency test in Sanskrit.

HIGH PROFICIENCY IN TELUGU.—In an order dated 31st March, the Madras Government have expressed satisfaction at the successful manner in which Mr. Pickford has passed his examination in Telugu according to the high proficiency test, and sanctioned the payment to him of the usual reward of 750 rupees.

THE Brahmo Somaj has now carried its operations beyond Bengal. Last Tuesday Baboo Protap Chunder Mozoomder, the present head of the Somaj, left Bombay for Mangalore to plant a mission among the Canarese who have sent several pressing appeals to the Somaj to deliver them from caste oppression. The work will be carried on by Baboos Amrita Lall Bose and Gour Govinbo Roy, who will teach in Sanskrit and English until they master the local dialects.—*Friend of India.*

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA is, as we have already stated, often erroneously called "Lord Napier" by our North Indian contemporaries. It is worth remarking that there are, according to Dod, many instances of the same title being held by different persons at once; thus there are three Lords Boyle, three Lords Bruce, four Lords Douglas, four Lords Grey, five Lords Hamilton, three Lords Hastings, three Lords Hay, four Lords Herbert, three Lords Hill, five Lords Howard, five Lord Stewart or Stuart, together with duplicates in abundance, and many resemblances. Some of these are only "inferior" titles of which peers of high degrees often enjoy sixteen or seventeen, while only one becomes known through the medium of an eldest son: thus, the Duke of Athole has 17; the Dukes of Argyll and Hamilton have each 16; the Marquis of Bute has 15; the Duke of Buccleuch 13; the Duke of Northumberland 13; the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquises Huntly, Lansdowne, and Lothian, each 11; the Duke of Montrose and the Earl of Wemyss, each 10; the Dukes of Beaufort and Buckingham, each 9; while smaller numbers occur, Mr. Dod states, in profusion throughout the peerage.—*Madras Mail.*

SUICIDE.

CALCUTTA CORONER'S COURT.—APRIL 13.

THE Coroner with a jury held an inquest this day on the body of Daniel Gelston Gilmore.

Dr. Woodford—I am police surgeon, and examined on the 8th day of April 1870, at the Medical College Hospital, the body of Daniel Gelston Gilmore, an European. I found the whole of the face blown away, except the eyes and a portion of the nose, by a gun or pistol shot wound. The exit of the bullet was at the upper and back part of the skull. The thoracic and abdominal viscera appeared healthy but pallid; the stomach contained a small quantity of fluid only, smelling strongly of spirits. My opinion is, deceased died from the effects of the wounds described. I think it highly probable that the fire-arm was introduced into the mouth, and then discharged. The appearances were all consistent with an act of suicide.

William Nelson Gilmore.—On the 8th April, instant, I pointed out to the Coroner and his jury the body of my brother Daniel Gelston Gilmore. At 7 A.M. on the 7th April I saw my brother in a room at the lodging-house in Jaun Bazaar 1st Lane. I found him lying down asleep. About 8-30 I roused him up, or rather shook him, but he would not get up. He said my head is full of laudanum. I went away taking with me a bottle labelled poison. This is the bottle in the condition which I found it. I also took away a bottle half-filled with gin. I returned about 9-15 A.M., and found my brother lying down, and awake. I asked him to get up, as he had plenty of business to do. He said "No, I feel sick, but I expect the steamer Madras to-day. Go and see if she is come." I went away, and returned about 11 A.M., and I found that he had washed himself, and was sitting at his table. He said he would settle my business if Mr. Macdougal had come in a couple of hours. He meant that he would pay me about Rs. 5,800 which he owed me. I said to him don't be humbugging me this time. I have staid long enough in Calcutta through your putting me off; if you have not the money tell me so, and I will look out for another situation. He said he would pay me a couple of hours after he saw Mr. Macdougal. I went in search of Mr. Macdougal, but did not find him. I returned to my brother, and told him so. I left him again about noon, and saw him again about half-past 12, he asked for some food and I ordered it. I went out to the entrance door of the house which was 10 feet from my brother's room door, and then I heard the report of a fire-arm, and returned to my brother's door and looked in, and saw that the front of his face was blown away; his back was turned to me, so I did not see all the injury. I then called out he has shot himself, and one gentleman came. During the time I was with my brother on the 7th, I did not observe anything indicative of drunkenness or insanity. I had not seen my brother previous to the 7th since September last. I am a sojourner in Calcutta, and arrived on the 30th March. I said nothing harsh to my brother about the money, but what I have stated. No one was in my brother's room when the report was heard. I did not think my brother an intemperate man until I was informed that he drank hard of late. I do believe he was in money trouble, and that two warrants were out to arrest him. My brother himself did not tell me of this. I do not know that he was otherwise involved. I ran for the police after seeing my brother, and returned to the house with the police. I think Abdool Hakim and deceased before the latter was stabled. Abdool Hakim ran fast, jumping apparently with excitement along the road. As soon as he had stabbed the deceased he passed on and struck another man in green clothes, now present, who says his name is Abdoola Bairam. After striking the latter the prisoner passed out of my sight. The deceased staggered up to my shop and fell down on the ground. Blood was flowing from a cut in his chest. I brought some water, but when I attempted to pour it down his throat I found he was dead. After he was stabbed he called for help. As I was attending to the deceased I saw Abdool Hakim returning along the road with a knife in his hand. He stood before the gate of the mosque with his hand in a raised position with the knife in it. A crowd followed but feared to approach him. A man named Hoossein Meerza with a stick struck Abdool Hakim. The people then fell on him and arrested him. I saw no quarrel between Abdool Hakim and the deceased.

Abdool Cassim bin Ibrahim said—I am a lock-maker and live in Bhendy Bazaar. Yesterday afternoon, just before dark, having said my prayers in the mosque, I walked out of the gate, but before I reached the public road I saw the man present, who says his name is Abdool Hakim, coming down the road. He was jumping with excitement, not running but jumping. He had a drawn knife in his hand, and I saw him meet the deceased in the road. Without a word Abdool Hakim stabbed the deceased. I went to the deceased's assistance. He staggered to the shop of the last witness, fell down on the ground, and died. I am a Sheea. Abdool Hakim says he is a Soonee. The deceased was a Sheea. Among the lower classes of Mussulmen there is always enmity between Sheeas and Soonees. I don't know whether there was any quarrel between Abdool Hakim and the deceased. Shortly after the deceased died I saw Abdool Hakim return along the road; he passed the mosque, and passed the gate by a few yards. Hoossein Meerza struck him with a stick and knocked him down. When he was down the crowd got round him, and sepoy B 58 took the knife, now produced, out of Abdool Hakim's hand. In doing so Abdool Hakim's hand was cut. Police sepoy B 52, with the assistance of another sepoy, Reserve 229, arrested him and took him to the lock-up.

The Coroner then adjourned the case for further inquiry till this day (Tuesday).

A DIAMOND ON FIRE.—Professor Tyndall has succeeded in igniting a diamond in oxygen by the concentrated rays of the electric light. He has no doubt of his ability to [illegible] rays from the sun, but it would [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL SUIT AT MADRAS.

AN action by Mr. James D'VAZ against Mrs. Ellen Rosamond D'Vaz and Mr. Frederick Joyce came before Mr. Justice Innes on the original side of the Madras High Court on April 12, for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, and damages against the latter to the extent of 5,000 rupees. Mr. Mayne, instructed by Mr. Barclay, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. G. P. Johnstone, instructed by Mr. Clarke, for the respondent and co-respondent. The grounds of opposition were cruelty, desertion, adultery and connivance. The purport of the petition was to the effect that the petitioner's marriage with the respondent was solemnized in Cannanore on the 20th of May 1860, and they lived together at that station and in Mysore. There were three children by this marriage, one of whom was still alive. The respondent had been guilty of adultery in Mysore and Hoonsoor in 1865, and from that year to 1867 at the French Rocks and at Ootacamund. A statement was filed by the respondent in which she charged the petitioner with habitual cruelty, adultery and connivance. The case was to proceed on these issues. It was submitted by Mr. Mayne that a good deal of the evidence was oral and much of it had been taken in Mysore by a commission which had been appointed for the purpose. Mr. Brooks, the Deputy Registrar, then read the evidence taken by the commission at Mysore. The first piece of evidence was a baptismal certificate of a child of the respondent's which the Rev. Mr. Wynch, chaplain of Mysore, had produced before the commission. Mr. Johnstone contended that the document was inadmissible, inasmuch as it bore no stamp as required by the Stamp Act. The petitioner's counsel held that it was admissible, as the provisions of the Act did not apply to Mysore. His Lordship overruled the objection on the ground that the Act did not apply to Mysore, and even if it did, the article in the Act applied to Government offices. The evidence of the several witnesses which was taken by the commission was afterwards read. Their evidence went to show that the petitioner had not been addicted to drink and had always borne a good character; that he had never committed adultery with any of his servants; that he had always treated his wife very well; that a meeting took place between the respondent and co-respondent in the "Pleasure Palace" at Mysore; that the respondent and co-respondent lived together for four months at Mysore as husband and wife; and that when respondent and co-respondent put up in the travellers' bungalow they slept in one room. The petitioner was then put into the witness box and the case proceeded. His evidence was to the effect that he had married his wife in Cannanore on the 20th of May 1860. His wife's maiden name was Ellen Rosamond McGuire. He had children by her. A month after his marriage he went to Mysore as an employé in the Telegraph Department. He became acquainted with the co-respondent before his marriage. He was not on very intimate terms with the co-respondent. When he was at Mysore the co-respondent came over. At the time he knew him he (co-respondent) was an overseer in the Department of Public Works. The co-respondent used to come to Mysore upon a visit and there put up at the travellers' bungalow. The petitioner left the Telegraph Department on the 10th of November 1862 and obtained employment in the Superintendent's office, Mysore Commission. While he was at a gentlemen's party given by Mr. O'Brien at Mysore in June 1864, Mr. Barnes delivered a letter to him which he recognized to be in the handwriting of his wife. The wording in the letter was to

MADAME GEORGE SAND AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

THE story, under the title of "Malgretout," which Madame George Sand has just brought to a close in the last number of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, has caused some excitement in the literary circles and salons of Paris. One of the episodical characters, a beautiful Spaniard, Mdlle. d'Ortosa, is made to trace a portrait of herself, which many readers assert was intended for the Empress Eugènie. Rumour has gone even so far as to say that, in spite of some very unflattering touches, the Empress had, on the whole, been so well pleased with the portraiture that she meant, in return, to exert all her influence to obtain the election of Mdme. Sand to one of the five seats now vacant in the French Academy. It is well known that the Empress—like most women at heart, whatever they may say to the contrary—would like to see the talents and merits of persons of her own sex obtain the same public recognition that is awarded to the labours of men; and it may be remembered that some years ago she took advantage of her temporal regency—during the Emperor's visit to Algeria—to bestow, contrary to all precedent, the cross of the Legion of Honour on Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, the eminent painter. Considering, however, that Mdme. Sand characterizes Mdlle. d'Ortosa as "une ambitieuse extravagante," who mistakes pomp and glitter for glory, and does not even rightly understand the brilliancy of the part she has to play, we think it would show some humility on the part of the Imperial lady if she were as flattered as some people say at having inspired such a portrait. The reader shall, however, judge for himself; here is Mdlle. d'Ortosa, with her ambitions and her hopes, painted by herself:—

"I mean to marry a man rich, young, and handsome, who shall be madly in love with me. He must ever remain subject to my influence, and he must bear with honour an illustrious name. He must, moreover, possess power; he must be a king, an emperor, or at least an heir presumptive or a reigning prince. All my care will be directed henceforward to find him out, and, when I have discovered him, I am sure to take possession of him, for my education is now complete. I have no fear of being captivated myself, for I have now acquired all that was wanting in my early teaching. I have studied; I possess erudition and political science; I know the histories of dynasties and peoples. I know the secrets of diplomacy and all the naïvetés of every sort of ambition. I know all the men of note, all the women of power in the past and in the present. I have taken the exact measure of all of them, and fear none. The day will come when I can be as useful to a sovereign as I could be to-day to a woman who might ask my advice about her dress. I seem to attach great importance to trifles, but people little guess what serious thoughts occupy my mind; they will know it later, when I am a queen, a czarina, a grand-duchess. . . Lastly, I intend, after having played a brilliant part in the world, to shine for ever in history. I will not disappear, like any common actress at the same time as my youth and my beauty. I will wear a crown on my white hair. A woman is always beautiful who can dazzle men with the splendour of a crown. I am eager for great struggles, or great perils; even the scaffold has a strange fascination for me. I will never accept exile; I will never consent to flight: I will never be caught or brought back on the road of Varennes; I will not lose my senses in the midst of disasters; I will have the most tragic destiny, and fight face to face with the popular lion; I will not quail before him, and more than once I will chain him at my feet. If, after all, the populace grows angry, if it wearies, it may carry my head on a pike. So be it! that will be the day of supreme splendour, and my pale head, doubly crowned by martyrdom, will remain for ever stamped in the memory of mankind."

A considerable stretch of imagination is required to recognize the Empress Eugénie in the intellectually powerful Mdlle. d'Ortosa as she is here depicted; nevertheless, there are, no doubt some traits in the picture which might with a little effort be made to apply, and which would, probably, flatter the Empress's secret pretensions. The last paragraph, especially, seems to embody her well-known admiration and sympathy for Marie Antoinette. The portrait we have quoted is contained in the number of March 1, where curious readers can also find a description of the personal appearance and manners of Mdlle. d'Ortosa, the Spanish *aventurière*—for such she is. We plead guilty to having read very superficially the conclusion of "Malgrétout" in the number of the 16th March. It is one of those half-improper, half-preachy stories in which Mdme. Sand delights, but under which, personally, we are impatient. But we think we have discovered that Mdlle. d'Ortosa becomes insane from defeated ambition, and the pangs of a hopeless, disgraceful passion. So, on the whole, we do not think that Madame Sand should she aspire to academical honours, can reckon on the support of the Empress. It is difficult to imagine any influence powerful enough, any revolution sufficiently radical, to obtain admittance for a woman into the French Academy; but it is still more difficult to suppose that (were the thing possible) the most popular and the most gifted writer of France would think her fame enhanced by a seat among the "immortal forty."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. LOWE AND THE INCOME-TAX.

ON April 25 a deputation, not large in number, but representing influential memorialists in many of the midland and northern towns, waited upon Mr. Lowe, at his official residence in Downing-street, to urge the abolition of the income-tax assessed under "Schedule D," a classification which needs no description. Mr. Whalley, M.P., Mr. H. T. Beaumont, M.P., Mr. Henry Edwards, M.P., Mr. Onslow, M.P., and Mr. C. Hambro, M.P., attended with the deputation.

Mr. Whalley said the deputation had solicited this interview that the attention of the Government should be called to the long-continued complaints of the hardships caused by the income-tax levied under Schedule D. Some of the gentlemen present had come considerable distances to lay these complaints before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and they would tell him that of all the taxes which had ever been introduced this one of the income-tax under Schedule D was the most intolerable; that its inequalities, its inquisitorial character, the circumstances under which it was levied entailing great hardship, injustice, and injury, and this altogether apart from the mere matter of the money paid. The speaker then referred to the investigation instituted by the committee of the House of Commons in 1852, and the report by Mr. Joseph Hume on that committee recognizing the object of the tax as a means of enabling the Government to carry out a policy of remitting imposts; but this policy, Mr. Whalley urged, could not be continued in the future to the extent to which it had hitherto been carried. He further pointed out that the agitation had been continued against, and he declared that the evil could not be mitigated by reducing the amount of the tax, as it was not so much of the money itself as of the mode of levying the tax that the deputation complained. The gentlemen for whom he spoke would be willing to pay any licence in their business, or in any other form would they contribute to the Exchequer; but he held such a tax as this should not be levied upon the industry of the country, and realized property should be made to bear the burden. He pointed out that the authorities upon whom it devolved to raise the poor-rate had it in their power to tax stock, but that they preferred to tax property. He believed that the deputation represented the opinion of the country on this matter, and that all classes subject to this tax would prefer to pay it in any other than its present form.

Mr. Alderman Kilsall, of Leeds, said that traders in the Midland Counties would sooner pay any tax than this—anything which did not, like this tax, permit neighbours to inspect a man's books and learn the whole of his affairs.

Mr. Lowe asked if the case could be met by the tax being collected by the officers of the Excise instead of through commissioners.

Mr. Kilsall replied that it would not, as the tax was of an inquisitorial character, and brought a man's reputation and his character into question. His reputation in his business was often at stake, and his character as a truth-telling man was jeopardized when he was placed in the position of either showing his books or of being mulct in a double charge. The tax was objectionable in all its features of collection, for the collector, being paid by poundage, was interested in making each person pay as much as possible, and a trader showing his books to a person interested in learning about his business would often lead to an appearance in the *Gazette*.

Mr. Alderman Crowther, of Huddersfield, spoke as to the deep-seated feeling of dislike with which this tax was regarded in his town.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Leeds, stated that the commissioners who assessed him compelled him to pay on a much larger income than he received, and because he would not tell them his expenditure they added to the amount with which they had charged him.

Mr. Lowe said such an action was an excess of authority. The commissioners had no right to inquire respecting the expenditure of a person.

Mr. Wilkinson added that no one expected to receive back an overcharge, and few applied, believing such applications to be useless.

Mr. Lowe, in reply, said it was not his place to undervalue the grievances of which the deputation complained, and he was disposed to think that the hardships referred to might be very great indeed. It was possible that much difficulty prevailed in ascertaining what a person and made in his business during each year, and no doubt it was very painful for a gentleman to be brought before his neighbours, and, it might be, his rivals, and interrogated. He had no desire to extenuate the hardships in the case, and the only difficulty in the case was—What was one to do? Unless he was able to persuade the House of Commons—and he was sure he could not—to get rid of the £3,000,000 which came in under Schedule D, there was no help for the tax, and if he were able to persuade the House to do without it, where was the substitute to be found? Why, the difficulty was to keep it down, for gentlemen were continually asking to have one thing and the other relieved at the expense of this tax. At the present time the whole of the income-taxes brought in about £7,500,000, and they were so classed together that if Schedule D were remitted the whole would fall through. If the Schedule D taxes were taken off there would only remain the taxes upon real property and the sources of income of that character, and it would be urged that a percentage should be levied upon all property. The great mass of landed gentlemen did not like the property tax, and they looked upon the income tax as a bulwark between them and an increase of that tax. It was very easy to complain of the Schedule D taxes, but as the Government must have money those taxes must be continued, or property must be looked to to make up the deficiency, and he must say honestly that it would be impossible for him to go and ask the House of Commons to make the change. As to the proposal to raise money by licensing, there were great objections to this course, for licensing had the effect of reducing competitors, and so enhanced prices to the community at large, while the return to the State was small in comparison. In fact, to put the matter in another light, these taxes in Schedule D, formed part of a whole, and to take one away would be, as Mr. Gladstone said, to take the linchpin out of the vehicle and upset the whole. He thought the hardship in the collection might be remedied and removed, but as for the tax he did not think it fell with very great severity upon the class represented by the deputation. As to its inquisitorial nature, he had never been able to devise any means to overcome this objection, but he would consider the point again. The tax, however, he could not touch, for it was a most convenient tax in case of war in its readiness of collection, and the best remedy the Government could devise against its pressure was to be economical. Some of the deputation said that it did not matter what the amount was; but in this they did not speak the voice of the community at large, for the more in proportion was collected as the tax decreased in the amount levied.

Mr. Whalley asked if Mr. Lowe would consent to a committee of inquiry upon the question.

Mr. Lowe remarked that the ground was being shifted; but it was the duty of a person in his position to object to an inquiry upon a matter which he could not recommend the House of Commons to alter; and he could not, as a faithful guardian of the public Exchequer, make such a recommendation.

The deputation thanked Mr. Lowe for the attention he had given to their memorial, and withdrew. They held a meeting in the ante-room, where it was proposed by Mr. Alderman Kilsall, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Crowther, and carried:—"That an agitation should be carried on with all the resources of the Anti-Income Tax Association for a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the advisability of repealing Schedule D."

THE LONDON NAUTCH.

THE taste for spectacular entertainments is decidedly on the increase. Of these diversions the ballet is perhaps the most popular. The burlesque is gradually degenerating from its extravagant riot and vulgarity of words into a series of capers and gambadoes, the performers relying for success upon the vigour with which they execute pirouettes and hornpipes. The pantomimes of the season were furnished with the most superb ballets. The number of girls and women employed for the purpose must have been astounding. It would be worth the while of one of those calculating gentlemen who count up the heads of cattle supplied in a year to the metropolitan markets, and who compute the great drove coming to the shambles like an army of buffaloes on the prairie, to estimate the existing number of London ballet dancers, and depict them in some situation in which our minds might comprehend their multitude. The business is fluctuating; but we think we should not exaggerate the number of females who earn a living in this city by dancing at the present time if we spoke of them by the thousand. Not only in the West-end, but in South and East London the ballet forms the *pièce de résistance* of the music-hall programmes. The people of the east must have their amusements in the fashion, although they are satisfied to take them in a less luxurious way than the people of the west. The South London ballet, with few exceptions, is wofully poor, as to legs, dress, and music. The only thing lavished on it is red fire, and the quality of this red fire is that it smelleth as the nether brimstone. On little dirty stages, in a room reeking with the fumes of gin and of dreadful cigars, a couple of dozen of worn girls and women, with a sad sprinkling of little children, are displayed for the ballet night after night to the most deadly-lively music. In a few places the managers secure the reversionary services of a more or less notorious danseuse, who keeps a troupe in her employ, and leads them round in the wake of the "comic" minstrel who arrives from hall to hall in his brougham. When this is the case, South London, and even East London, may have the privilege of witnessing the chaste cancan by experts, with an additional zest imparted to it by the consciousness that the elegant figures have only a short time previously been exhibited to a real West-end pit of spectators. In the low ballets quantity is everything; the habitués of the hall must have as much as possible for their money. Hence it would be difficult, indeed, to describe the nature of the movements that pass for the poetry of motion. A stagger, a kick, a jump, a tectotum twirl, twenty pairs of legs unsteadily presented at the cloud of witnesses, a scuffle, more staggering, tectotum *ad capo*—this is a fair description of the repertoire of movements of which the low music-hall ballet consists. To persons of the least refinement it is far too funny to be indecent, and when it is not regarded in a humorous light it appears in a rather sorrowful one, upon which it is not just now our intention to dwell.

At the West-end, however, we have not only the ballet in full swing, but we have a palace erected almost solely for its presentation. Here, with the aid of a large band, magnificent costumes, and stage appliances, everything is done to make the entertainment attractive. The dancers dance in swarms; the rank and file would make at least half-a-dozen cargoes for Miss Kyle. They glitter in purple and gold, with wings or palm leaves, among arabesque columns, or plains quite as paradisiacal as those of the late Mr. Martin, who painted heaven. Millinery in full blow, music to match—gaudy, clever, soulless. And the ladies of the corps? They are arranged by a master hand—the most presentable to the front; those of whom nothing is required but only to toss about their fine skirts and to hold garlands, to the rear. The dancing is pretty when not gymnastic. But there is a première danseuse. She makes her appearance through a sulphurous caldron—a beautiful witch. There are private boxes in this house where the particular sort of promiscuity of company cannot be scanned too closely, and there is quite a flutter in these little closets when the spouts of fire from the broze pot over a trap on the stage announce the eruption of the new "Preciosa"—

A dancing girl who shows herself
Nightly, half-naked, on the stage for money.

Inconsiderate youth applauds tremendously when Mademoiselle at length steps forward and proceeds to go through the routine; inconsiderate age is not absent, nor less enthusiastic in demonstrations of pleasure as Mademoiselle's appearance. She is, honestly and plainly to put it, clothed in nakedness. The spectators duly appreciate the liberality of the sight to which they are treated, and peal after peal of bravoes ring from the grimy gallery, from the reserved seats, from the balconies, and from the boxes, to which real ladies are now brought who desire to indulge in a fast evening. Mademoiselle dances gracefully; and until the inevitable sprawl takes place—that acrobatic display of elasticity which destroys the notion of ease, spontaneity, or confidence in the performer as thoroughly as though we were all in the audience was quite exceptional. Mademoiselle's appearance is exhibited, the clever pantomime and fine form of the woman would almost reconcile a spectator to the entertainment. As far also as her modes of gesture and posture are concerned, it must be said that they are neither disfigured by the coarseness nor the vulgarity of several blonde and brunette mimics of our dramatic temples.

We do not at all care to refer to the ballet as Cardinal Cullen does to Mdme. Schneider in his Lenten pastoral, where that lady is forbidden as a spectacular recreation in the same category as flesh meat and novel reading. We do not think, from the experience we have had from observation of the stage during the last twelvemonth, that there is much use in calling upon the Lord Chamberlain to interfere with the accessories of the "Polka des Amazones du Feu," of the "Galop de l'Orgie," or of the "Scène de la Fascination." It is only in Russia, in France, or in Naples that the authorities can be said to interfere with due general force and determination in such matters. In St. Petersburg the other day a Mdme. Gandinot was heavily fined for some "Scène de la Fascination" which the Imperial Government regarded as perilous to the good morals of its subjects. In Naples the ladies of the ballet were compelled to wear green trousers, and the enactment was supposed to be effectual in repressing unseemly vaulting. When a bold signorina ventured to despise the edict, the guardians of order rushed on the stage, wrapped her up in a cloak, and bore her off to a cool cell. We cannot hope for such rigorous proceedings here, nor, indeed, should we desire to see them. We accept, however, the cancan troupes. These ladies should be warned. The ballet, on the whole, must be regarded as a very wearisome, unintellectual show. It appeals to coarse senses, to coarse people. There is a moral cruelty in it which should not be overlooked. We cannot regard the continual increase in the number of women occupied in the ballet as a wholesome token of progress. To those who enter an apology for these spectacles, by referring to dancing as a fine art, we only say, Go and listen to the remarks of the golden youth and the brazen youth who flock to these shows. And it is for these that the entertainments are provided.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Pig-ironed Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of all sizes (Machine made).

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Patent Corrugated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery, &c. W. NICOL & Co.
18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND CO., (Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Garden Syringes, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferentor, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and bearing than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for corners are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Rottings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates. ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

MATHERAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL—PROPRIETOR, J. C. PINTO.—The PROPRIETOR undertakes to LOOK after BUNGALOWS on the Hill and to pay the Servants monthly and arrange for and superintend repairs on receipt of sufficient advances.

The charge for these services is Rs. 50 per annum.

A Register of Houses to be let is kept, and any House on the Register will be shown to Visitors free of charge.

A commission of 4 per cent on the rent will be charged to the owners of Houses let by the Proprietor of this Hotel.

MAZAGON.—EUROPE HOTEL.—The above Hotel has been NEWLY OPENED THIS DAY by the undersigned, who originally established it, and who now solicits the patronage of his old Friends and Supporters.

The best brands of Wines and Spirits will alone be supplied.

Attached is a First Class Billiard Table.

CAROLINA GOLDSTEIN,
11th April 1870. Sole Proprietress.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.
No. 5 Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and which is exceedingly Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 4 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three together, at a moderate rental. Each Room is provided with Punkahs. Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), in connection with the ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), the EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), the EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), and the MARSEILLES, ALGIERS and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

Direct Submarine Telegraph Communication with EUROPE and AMERICA via RED SEA, EGYPT, and MALTA.

The British Indian Submarine Telegraph between BOMBAY and SUEZ will be OPENED for the Transmission of Messages to ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE and AMERICA on the 28th March.

THE PUB